

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,098.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31. 1786.

DUNN'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

ON MONDAY, being HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, there will be an *ASSEMBLY*, beginning at seven o'clock.

Tickets (3s. each) to be had at the Hotel.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE,

EDINBURGH, MAY 30. 1786.

THE Directors of the British Linen Company give notice, that a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office here, on Monday the 31st day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their charter.

Silk Handkerchiefs, Florentines, &c.

M^r BRAIR, BARR, and CO. respectfully inform their Friends, that they continue to Manufacture Silk Handkerchiefs, Florentines, &c. and have opened a Wholesale Warehouse, second storey of Calander's Land, opposite Mr. Archibald's, Stabler, Candlemaker-row, Edinburgh.

JUST come to hand, upon consignment, and to be sold by RAMSAY and REID, Tea and Spirit Dealers, corner of Merchant-street, Callender's Land.

A Parcel of Excellent Bacon Hams,
From ten to sixteen pounds weight, at 5s. 6d. per lb. per pound by the half dozen, or 54d. the single Ham, per lb.

Sale of Wines, Rum, AND OTHER FOREIGN SPIRITOUS LIQUORS,
At Perth—On Commission.

FOR the convenience and accommodation of the Inhabitants of Perth, and of the contiguous country, a respectable house in the south, having the best connections in trade, at the various first markets, has determined to sell Wines, Rum, and other Foreign Spiritous Liquors; as also, Burton Ale, either in casks or bottles, at the shop of Mr. ROBERT M^rQUEN Merchant, George's Street, Perth, who is to receive and retail these articles upon commission. As the goods are all of the best qualities, and purchased with ready money, at the best markets, the public may be assured that they are genuine, and to be sold upon the lowest terms that articles of their quality can be retailed for.

At the same place, TEAS directly from the sales at the India House, will be sold, of 50 superior quality, as, it is to be hoped, will engage, upon trial, the attention and countenance of the respectable inhabitants of Perth, and the adjacent country.

Pardon, and Reward offered.

Whitehall, May 18. 1786.

WHEREAS, it has been humbly represented to the King, That, in the evening of Monday the 24th day of April last past, between eight and nine o'clock, as James Holfack the Elder, James Holfack the younger, James Lindsay, and James M^rWilliam, all officers of his Majesty's revenue of Excise, were returning home, after having that day, in the course of their duty, and in company with the officiating supervisor and two other officers of Excise, seized seven private and unlicensed stills, with a parcel of aquaviva, and discovered upwards of eighty bottles of malt privately making and concealed, they the said Holfacks, Lindsay, and M^rWilliam, were fired upon from a wood on the side of the road betwixt Chappeltown of Killychally and Pitcraffe, in the parish of Logiehead and county of Perth, in Scotland, by five persons or persons unknown; and the said Lindsay, Holfack the younger, and M^rWilliam, officers, were all, at the same instant, wounded, and fell, the said James Holfack the younger, having upwards of 40 small shot lodged in his head and body, one of which went through his cheek, and tore out one of his teeth; the said James Lindsay being much wounded in the shoulder, and having had a shot quite through his nose; and the said James M^rWilliam having had a number of shot lodged in his thigh and body, one of them very dangerous, being a little above the groin: His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to justice the person or persons concerned in this daring attempt and outrage, is hereby pleased to promise his most gracious pardon to any one of the said offenders (except the person who actually fired upon the officers) who shall discover his or her accomplice or accomplices, so that one or more of them may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

SYDNEY.

And, as a further encouragement, the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any person who shall discover and apprehend any one or more of the said offenders (except as before excepted), to be paid by their cashier upon conviction.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN THOMSON, } Joint Secretaries.
ADAM PEARSON, }

ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON,

Opposite the Chapel of Ease, Crosscaulway, Edinburgh, BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies, and the Public in general, that he has newly got to hand a large assortment of Green, Souchong, Congou, and Bohea TEAS, purchased by a friend of his own at the India House, who, from his long experience, is a judge of the qualities; and, being on the spot, has it in his power to examine them. Whatever others may pretend, A. LIVINGSTON can assure his friends, that none can serve on better, and very few on equal terms.

The present selling prices are as under, viz.

	s. d.		s. d.
Bohea,	1 10	Souchong,	5 0
Green ditto,	1 10	Ditto,	5 6
Congou,	3 6	Superfine,	6 0
Good ditto,	4 0	Hyson Green,	7 0
Fine ditto,	4 6	Superfine ditto,	8 0

N. B. Commissions from town or country will be carefully attended to.

WINE and SPIRITS of all kinds.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT JOHNSTON, Merchant in Edinburgh.

THE Lord Swinton, Ordinary, officiating on the Bills, did on the 31st current, on the application of the said Robert Johnston himself, with concurrence of a Creditor properly qualified, sequestrate the estate real and personal of the said Robert Johnston, in terms of the late statute of the 34th of his present Majesty, entitled, "An act for rendering the payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious;" and appointed the Creditors to meet on Saturday the 3d June next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, to name an interim factor on the said estate real and personal, of which notice is hereby given to all concerned.

A Fresh Cargo of Genuine Teas,

Just imported by ROBERT JOHNSTON JUN.

WHO has opened some Chefts of exceeding high-flavoured TEAS, at the following low prices, for ready money, viz. CONGO, 3s. 6d. 4s. 4s. 6d. and 5s. SOUCHONG, 5s. 6d. 6s. 6s. and 6s. 6d. VERY BEST HYSON, at 8s. 6d.

Those who favour him with their orders may depend on being served with fidelity and care. A proper allowance is made to retailers, and those who take a quantity.

A Cafe worthy the Attention of the Humane.

A YOUNG Woman, who for years, under the greatest of all misfortunes, has wandered over the kingdom, and who, by her innocent and mild deportment, has received the assistance and protection of many families of the first distinction in different parts of the country, has been brought here by the humanity of a Lady from the north of England, who doubted not that such well-disposed persons as had hitherto endeavoured to relieve her distresses, would now contribute towards the same charitable purpose, when the return of reason, perhaps, only renders her affliction more severely felt—Destitute of all friendly aid—her situation coming to the knowledge of a few families, whose kindness she had before experienced, they have begun a subscription towards boarding her in some decent family, and have given permission to be referred to for particulars.

It is hoped their testimony will be found satisfactory to any Lady or Gentleman who may give themselves the trouble of farther enquiry.

The smallest contributions will be acceptable, and thankfully received at Mrs. Hamilton's milliner's, Midn's Square, who will inform more particularly.

N. B. The benefactions come to hand, since first publishing the above advertisement, were thankfully received; but the sum being much under what is absolutely necessary to board the unfortunate Young Woman, it is hoped the Benevolent and Humane, who have not perhaps seen the former advertisement, will contribute to this charitable subscription.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO BE RUN FOR over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 24th July 1786, THE CITY OF EDINBURGH'S PLATE OF FIFTY POUNDS STERLING VALUE, for Horses, &c. that never won that value, Hunters Purse and Plates excepted, carrying 12 stone, the best of three four-mile heats.

On TUESDAY the 25th, HIS MAJESTY'S PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best of three four-mile heats.

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib. 6 years old, 9 stone 5 lib. 5 years old, 8 stone 9 lib. Aged Horses, 10 stone.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th, THE NOBLEMAN AND GENTLEMEN'S SUBSCRIPTION OF FIFTY GUINEAS, for all ages, the best of three four-mile heats.

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib. 6 years old, 8 stone 10 lib. 5 years old, 8 stone 2 lib. Aged Horses, 9 stone.

On THURSDAY the 27th, FIFTY GUINEAS for real Hunters that have hunted in Scotland, and never won 50 l. (Hunters Plates and Matches excepted) carrying 11 stone, the best of three four-mile heats. And such Horses, &c. as shall start for the above purse, shall be certified at the time of entrance to have been real Hunters of last season, and to have been regularly hunted with an established pack of hounds, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of such hounds.

On FRIDAY the 28th, THE LADIES PURSE for all ages, the best of three four-mile heats.

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib. 6 years old, 8 stone 10 lib. 5 years old, 8 stone 2 lib. Aged Horses, 9 stone.

On SATURDAY the 29th, A PURSE for the Beaten Horses of the week, the best of three four-mile heats.

4 years old to carry 7 stone 4 lib. 6 years old, 8 stone 10 lib. 5 years old, 8 stone 2 lib. Aged Horses, 9 stone.

The winner of the King's Purse, or Two Fifths this week, will not be allowed to start again.

The Horses, &c. to be booked by the Town-clerk of Leith, at his office, on Saturday preceding the races, between the hours of four and six afternoon, when the Horses are to be shown. The proper certificates to be produced, and the usual entry-money paid.

There will be bookmakers during the Race-week, at Fortune's, and Affinities as usual.—And no Scaffolds to be erected without permission of the Magistrates of Leith.

STEWARDS.

The Right Hon. the EARL of BREADALBANE, WILLIAM MACDOWALL of Gartland, Esq; ROBERT COLT, Esq; of Auldham.

KELSO RACES, 1786.

To be run for over Caverton-edge, upon Wednesday the 12th of July, 1786.

FIFTY POUNDS by actual hunters of last season, to carry 12 stone, the best of three four-mile heats; to pay Two Guineas entrance, and the winner to pay One Guinea towards drums, colours and other expenses; and such Horses, &c. as shall start for the above purse, shall be certified at the time of entrance, to have been real hunters of last season, and has been regularly hunted with an established pack of hounds, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of such hounds as they were hunted with.

On Thursday the 13th July,

FIFTY POUNDS by four year olds, five year olds, six year olds, and aged horses.—Four year olds to carry 7 stone 12 lib.—Five year olds, 8 stone 10 lib.—Six year olds, 9 stone 4 lib.—Aged, 9 stone 8 lib.—The winner of a King's hundred this year, to carry 5 lib. extra; a winner of fifty this year to carry 3 lib. extra; and the winner of two fifties to carry 5 lib. The best of three four-mile heats. To pay Two Guineas entrance; the winner to pay One Guinea towards drums, colours, and other expenses.

On Friday the 14th of July,

A MAIDEN PLATE for all ages, the best of three four-mile heats; to carry the following weights.—Four year olds, 7 stone 12 lib.—Five year olds, 8 stone 10 lib.—Six year olds, 9 stone 4 lib.—Aged, 9 stone 8 lib.—Two Guineas entrance, the winner to pay One Guinea towards drums, colours, and other expenses.

The Horses to be entered upon Tuesday the 11th of July, at the Cross Keys, between four and six o'clock afternoon.

No tent or hut to be erected on the ground by any person, unless he pays Half-a-Guinea towards the Plates.

Three real Hunters to enter for the Wednesday's plate, and three reputed running Horses to enter for Thursday's plate, or no race without the consent of the Stewards.

No winning Horses can start for a second plate that week, without the consent of the Stewards.

All plates to be run for by the King's Plate articles.

Ordinaries and Affinities at the Cross Keys.

Disputes, if any arise, to be judged by the Stewards, and their determination to be final.

The EARL of BREADALBANE, AND W. MACDOWALL, Esq; of Logan, } Stewards.
C. J. CLAVERING, Esq;

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS WALKER, Esq;

late of Saintford.

M^r Ludovick Grant, accountant in Edinburgh, the trustee for Mr. Walker and his Creditors, has made out a scheme for a second division of his effects, and the dividends will begin to be paid to the Creditors, or those having proper authority from them upon the 30th June first; in the mean time, the scheme lies open in Mr. Grant's hands for their inspection, and a copy of it may also be seen in the hands of Edward Bruce, writer to the signet, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

TEAS.

ALLAN, STEUART, and COMPANY, will expose to Sale by public auction, within their warehouses in Leith, upon Friday the 9th day of June, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF TEAS, Not less than 50 chefts, or from that quantity to 150 chefts, a late run sales may determine.

The Teas may be viewed, and catalogues had on the day preceding, and on the morning of the day of sale.

Leith, 31st May, 1786.

PERRY'S

Solvent for the Stone and Gravel.

A Fresh Cargo of the above valuable Medicine is just arrived From LONDON.

AND is SOLD at ALEXANDER MANNER'S, Merchant, who is now removed from his old shop to the first door of the fair immediately above said shop, being the first turnpike west of the Tron Church, in bottles at one guinea, half a guinea, and five shillings and sixpence each, and a large eff in Scotland.—Prepared by S. PERRY Surgeon, London.

Aid this Day is Published, price bound 3s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Physicians, London), a new edit. being the 6th, with additions, of

A DISQUISITION OF THE STONE AND GRAVEL: In which the occult causes of the stone are assigned, its principles explained, shewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the stone; also diagnostics stated for distinguishing those from other diseases; the inefficacy of soapy liquors pointed out; together with a certain cure for this disorder, proved and illustrated by several remarkable cases; likewise observations on the Gout, when combined with the Stone.—By S. PERRY, Surgeon. London.—Printed for T. Becket, &c.

N. B. Alexander Manners continues to deal, as in his former shop, in every article in the Grocery Way.

Sale of Lands in Dumfriesshire.

TO BE SOLD (separately) by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday 27th July 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of KIRKMICHAEL & GLENAE, lying within the parish of Kirkmichael, and Sheriffdom of Dumfries; the free rent of which amounts to about 825 l. Sterling. Besides which the tenants, excepting of two farms, are bound to pay the land-tax, and other public burdens.

Also, The Lands of DALRUSCAN, and others, lying in the parish of Tinwald, and Sheriffdom foralaid; the free rent of which amounts to about 530 l. Sterling. Besides which, the tenants are bound to pay the public burdens &c.

These estates extend from ten to within four miles and a half of Dumfries. The great road lately made from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Moffat, runs through the heart of it. The whole estates, except part of one farm, are arable. They lie compact, in the midst of a pleasant country, well situated for lime either from Dumfries, or from the lime-works at Closeburn, at about six miles distance. The crops which they produce, both of wheat and oats, are remarkable in quality; and Dumfries and Annan in the neighbourhood, are inconstant markets for grain, both for home consumption and export.

There is a good mansion-house on the estate of Kirkmichael, pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Ae. The policy and inclosures are extensive and beautiful; and there is, upon that estate, a large orchard, well stocked, and a great deal of wood both old and young, which was about three years ago valued by persons of skill, at between 9000 l. and 10,000 l. Sterling.

Both estates hold of the Crown, and afford several freehold qualifications. The title-deeds are perfectly clear.—The whole tenements are valued.—The proprietor has right to the tenements of Kirkmichael; and the tenements of Dalruscan, &c. are exalted by the stipend payable to the minister.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rentals, and current leases, are to be seen in the hands of John Tait junior, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup, &c. are also lodged with James Graham, writer in Dumfries, factor upon the estate; and to either of them, or to the proprietor at Kirkmichael house, or Mr. John Hay accountant, Edinburgh; persons desirous of further information may apply.

Mr. Hay has power to sell by private bargain.

Estate in the County of Linlithgow.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th August next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands of TORBANEHILL, TORBANEHALL, and POTTISHAW, lying in the parishes of Bathgate and Whitburn, and county of Linlithgow, upon the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, within a quarter of a mile of the town of Whitburn, and a mile and a half of the town of Bathgate, consisting of about 540 Scots acres, and yielding about 300 l. Sterling of yearly rent. They are held feu of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty; and the tenements are valued and nearly exhausted.

If purchasers incline, the lands will be exposed in the two following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of Pottishaw, consisting of about 170 acres, and paying about 80 l. of yearly rent. Upon this lot there is a substantial farm steading. It affords a delightful situation for building, and there is free-stone in the ground.

LOT II. The Lands of Torbanehill and Torbanehall, lying together, consisting of about 370 acres; present rent about 220 l. Sterling. Upon the lands of Torbanehill there is a genteel modern house and offices, built within these few years, and surrounded by a lawn, well laid out and neatly kept. The houses and policy were designed by the late ingenious Mr. Robertson.

The whole of this estate is substantially inclosed and sheltered with clumps and belts of planting, all in a thriving condition. A great part of it is let from year to year for grazing; which, upon breaking up must afford a certain and considerable advance of rent, without expense.

The neighbourhood abounds in coal and lime, and there is a certainty of coal in these lands, to which there is good access from all quarters by turnpike roads.

For further particulars application may be made to James Gray writer, Merchant-street, Edinburgh; George Lothian, merchant in Glasgow; or to the proprietor at the house of Torbanehill.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE ELIZA,

JOHN SAMSON Master,

Now lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and country adjacent, and will sail 14th June next.

This ship is a remarkable fast sailer, has good accommodation for passengers; and as the Master takes charge of her himself, the best of usage may be depended on, and the greatest care taken of such goods as he may be entrusted with.

Saracen's Head, Stirling.

GEORGE M^rKECHNIE respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that he has now opened that commodious, central, and well-known INN, lately possessed by Mr. Wingate. No expense has been spared, either in regard to furniture or repairs, in fitting it up in the completest manner for the accommodation of travellers.—He has laid in an assortment of the best Wines and other Liquors, and hopes, by the most punctual attention, to merit the favour of the Public.

Neat Post Chaises, with good horres and careful drivers, to be had on the shortest notice.

Tickets given out for the Edinburgh Stage Coach; and on the 6th June, a New Stage Coach is to begin to run betwixt Stirling and Glasgow, at the reduced price of 5s. 6d. each seat, and will continue to set out every Tuesday and Thursday, at eight o'clock in the morning. Tickets given out at Glasgow by Mr. Andrew Dunbar, King's Arms, where passengers from Stirling can be accommodated with seats either for Paisley or Greenock the same evening.

THE TOLLS and DUTIES payable

to the Shire of Edinburgh, and collected at one Turnpike gates and bars following, viz. At Grange Loan, in Liffwade district; and at Gibbet Loan, Cairntown, Midway-Mill, and Deanburn Bridge, in Dalkeith district; are to be SET in tack, by way of public roup, by the Trustees for putting in execution the Turnpike acts for said shire, at their General Meeting, upon Tuesday the 13th June 1786, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Scillon-house, Edinburgh; and that for one, two, or three years, from and after the 15th August next, being the expiration of the present tack, and either jointly or separately.—And, at the same Meeting, the TOLLS and DUTIES payable to said shire, and collected at the Turnpike gates and bars erected at Kirkbrahead, Broughton, North Leith, and Stockbridge, in Crumford district, are to be SET in tack, by way of public roup, for one year from and after the 1st day of July next, and also either jointly or separately, as the Trustees shall incline.

The articles and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Mr. Samuel Mitchell junior, clerk to the signet, and clerk to said Trustees; or George Zeigler writer in Edinburgh, at the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

FOR LONDON,

THE ENDEAVOUR,

R. ROBERTSON Master,

Is now lying on the Birth in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 8th of June.

The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Leith.

LONDON, April 5.

The Directors of the India Company have restricted the commanders of their ships from receiving more than the following allowances for the passage and accommodation of persons proceeding to India in the undermentioned station, viz.

For Factors and Captains, each	£ 100
For Writers, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, each	80
For every Cadet, entertained at the Commander's table, by the Commander's consent, or the Company's order	60
For a General Officer	200
For a Member of Council or Colonel	150
For a Lieutenant-Colonel	120
For senior and junior Merchants, and Major, each	100

In order to carry the above regulations into effect, the passengers, on their arrival, are summoned to attend the Council, to acquaint the Board of the treatment they received, and the amount paid for their passages.

In our paper of Wednesday last, we gave a list of Bengal officers proceeding to Europe on furlough, since which we have been favoured with the following additional list, viz. Majors R. Dawes; J. Eaton; — Hawkins; — McClary; — Captains T. Gladwin; T. Brown, of Engineers; — Edwards; J. Powell; H. N. Cameron, of Engineers; — Jackson; P. Hunter; C. Ranken; C. Vanrixel; — Darby; J. Mawbey; — Waugh; — Lieutenants, — Crawford; G. Mercer; J. Derby; G. Fowles; A. Wagstaff; J. Sinclair, senior; F. Wilson.

The following appointments had taken place at Calcutta, previous to the Rodney's departure:—

Captain John Fales, to the command of the second battalion of the 4th regiment of Sepoys, vice Captain James Mackenzie, retired on furlough.

Captain Thomas Blair, Secretary and Persian Translator to Col. Blair, commanding the brigade in the Vizier's country.

Lieutenant Colonel Duff, to the general command of the artillery beyond the provinces.

Capt. John Collins to the office of agent for military stores, vice Major Metcalfe, resigned.

Capt. S. Dyer to the command of the 1st battalion of the 30th regiment of Sepoys, vice Captain Solomon Earle, retired on furlough.

The Rev. John Owen, Chaplain to the Garrison of Fort William, vice Rev. Henry John Pemberton, resigned.

Capt. Charles Deare, Commissary of Stores, vice Colonel Duff, resigned that office.

Majors M^rGowan and Watson, to the command of the 4th and 11th regiments of Sepoys, vice Majors Hawkins and McClary, retiring on furlough.

Capt. Jonathan Wood, to the second battalion of the 11th regiment of Sepoys.

Capt. Henry Mordaunt, to the command of the 10th of Buxar, vice Capt. Cornelius Bradford, deceased.

L. H. P. Monck, Judge Advocate General, on the embarkation of Mr. Thomas Martin, for Europe.

Capt. John Mawbey, to the command of the 2d battalion of the 6th regiment of Sepoys, and Capt. Bennet Morley, to the 2d battalion of the 25th regiment.

Capt. George Wilson, to the 1st battalion of the 8th regiment; Capt. John Hutchinson, to the 2d battalion of the 9th; and Captain J. Hamilton, to the 1st battalion of the 24th regiment.

Capt. Lieut. Brown, Commissary of Ordnance at Chunar, vice Capt. Hufley, resigned.

John Hyde, Esq; Master in Equity, in the Supreme Court, vice Richardson Mac Veagh, Esq; deceased.

Peterborough, May 2.

THIS being the Emperor's birth-day, it has been celebrated with the accustomed festivities and demonstrations of joy. Her Imperial Majesty purposes removing the day after to-morrow to Czarico-Zelo.

War-Office, May 27. 1786.

2d Regiment of dragoon guards, Richard Dupuis, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice James Hay.
3d Regiment of dragoon guards, John Mansell, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Samuel Orr.
22d Regiment of foot, Ensign Alexander Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice John Wallace. John Jauncy, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Alexander Campbell.
27th Regiment of foot, Captain Knyvet Wilson, from half-pay in the 13th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Ligonier Chapman.
37th Regiment of foot, William Nedham, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Cantlo White.

LLOYD'S LIST, May 26.

CAPTAIN BELL, of the Mary, arrived at Lancaster from Barbadoes, on the 5th instant, in lat. 47-30 N. lon. 28. spoke the Edward, Cooper, from London for New-York, all well; and the day following, in lat. 49 N. lon. 25 W. spoke the Olive Branch, —, from Glasgow for Barbadoes, all well.

The Lady Cathcart, Stupart, from London to Jamaica, was lost the 2d ult. at the SW part of Hispaniola; the people saved.

Captain Gardner, of the Carolina, arrived at Bristol from North Carolina, on the 1st instant, in lat. 44. 8. lon. 46. 49. spoke the Amelia, —, from London to Quebec, then all well, but had lost her boats in a gale of wind a few days before.

The Friendship, Bowen, from Bristol to the Musquitto Shore, and Honduras, is lost on a reef of rocks on the island of Antigua; the crew saved.

Cadix, 2d May. A Spanish brig from the coast of Barbary, to this port, with wheat, drove on shore the night of the 30th ult. a little below the Cattle of Matagorda; it is feared the cargo will be lost.

Captain Cooper, of the Atlas, arrived off the Start, failed from China the 10th of January, with the Britannia; left St Helena the 18 of April. On the 17th inst. spoke the General Elliot. The Earl of Chesterfield, Alfred, and Locko, left St Helena the 31st of March.

The Molly, Hart, was well at Seralone river the 20th of February with 210 slaves, and would sail in a few days.

Captain Tomlin, of the Antigua, arrived in the river from Antigua, on the 16th ult. spoke the Providence, Palmer, from Margate, lat. 31. 32. lon. 46. 41. out five weeks, all well. On the 27th ditto, spoke the Thomas, Gordon, from Liverpool, lat. 37. 26. lon. 45 W. out six weeks. On the 11th instant spoke the Providence, —, from Belfast, lat. 49. 12. lon. 10. 27. out five days.

Two Spanish frigates are arrived at Cadix from Lisbon, with two million of dollars, out of the San Pedro de Alcantara, which already exceeds 3,900,000 of dollars.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, May 25.

Mr Dundas attended at the bar of the House, and delivered the answer from the House of Commons, refusing to give the grounds of their proceeding on the bill for reducing the national debt. A very long debate then took place. Lord Loughborough, Lord Stormont, Lord Carlisle, Earl Stanhope, &c. spoke against the bill, and took notice of the awkward situation they were in, by the House of Commons refusing to communicate the grounds upon which they proceeded. They contended there was no surplus; that the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, of the annual income and expenditure, was fallacious, many articles being omitted, and others taken upon wrong data; that the plan of Earl Stanhope was infinitely preferable to the present one, and whatever savings were made would be swept away by a war. The bill was supported by Lord Sydney, Lord Bathurst, Lord Camelford, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Hopeton, &c. who declared the superiority of Mr Pitt's plan. They contended that there was a surplus; but even admitting that it would not be so much as stated by the Committee of the House of Commons, Parliament would make up the deficiency by new grants. The only consideration for their Lordships now was, the principle of the bill, and the application of the surplus when it did arise. The Duke of Richmond gave a pleasing picture of the state of the manufactures of this country, which had found their way into many channels; as a proof of this, the exchange with foreign countries was no less than 10 per cent in our favour; and the true cause of the rise of the funds was the great influx of money into this country. At length the question was put, and the bill passed without a division.

FRIDAY, May 26.

This day his Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers. As soon as the King was seated on the throne, a message was sent to the Commons, commanding their attendance. In obedience to the royal mandate, the Members of the Lower House appeared at the bar, when their Speaker addressed his Majesty to the following purpose:

"That, after a tedious and expensive war, in which the empire had suffered considerably, his faithful Commons felt inexpressible happiness in being enabled to assure his Majesty, that the finances of the country were in such a flourishing condition, as to afford the appropriation of a surplus of one million annually for the diminution or discharge of the national debt:—That the emergencies of the times had been various and complicated; but that the exertions of government had surmounted the difficulties which had resulted from a variety of public calamities: That the produce of the taxes, which the exigencies of the state had rendered indispensably necessary, had been applied with uncommon success, towards the happiness of the community: And that from a combination of fortunate events, subsequent to the war, the national credit had arrived to a degree of respectability unknown for a series of years."

His Majesty then gave the royal assent to the bill for raising 1,500,000 l. by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids granted in the next sessions of Parliament; the bill for raising 1,000,000 l. in the like manner; the national debt bill; the Gibraltar head money bill; the bill for altering the days of payment of annuities; and the bill relating to manufacts. His Majesty was attended by his Grace the Duke of Montagu, and Lord Galway.

The Edinburgh street bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, May 26.

Read a second time, the Southern whale fishery bill.

Read a second time the expiring laws bill. The bill for granting to his Majesty certain duties on vellum, parchment, &c. in Scotland; the Scotch duty bill, and the expiring laws bill were read a second time, and committed for Tuesday next.

Order of the day for the second reading of Speirs and Bowman's bill, passed in the negative; and ordered to be read on that day three months.

NATURALIZATION OF AMERICAN SHIPS.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland moved for leave to bring in a bill for entitling two ships, built in America, to the privileges of such as are built in Great Britain.

Mr Jenkinson objected to the motion, as establishing a precedent altogether incompatible with the general operations of the navigation laws. He knew no nation or people on earth who were not entitled at least to equal indulgence. And he objected to the bill on this obvious principle, that this country was not by any means under the least obligation to confer any such favour on the Americans.

Lord Advocate admitted, that these ships were built in America; but alleged, that most of the materials were the production of this country, and added, that the owners had built them on the faith of the royal declaration. He went on at great length into the statement of these particulars.

Mr O. Thornton, Mr Dempster, and others had a share of the conversation; when the strangers were ordered to clear the gallery, and a compromise took place.

SECOND READING OF THE WINE BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the bill for carrying the excise laws into the wine trade be read a second time.

Mr Fox rose to deprecate the precipitancy of the business. It was granted that the individuals who might think themselves aggrieved by this measure, should be heard by their counsel at the bar. They certainly were not prepared. Their time had been too short. The bill involved a great variety of materials, which required time to digest, as well as investigation. These things were, in his opinion, sufficient reason against bringing the matter prematurely forward, as would certainly be the case, unless the parties complaining were heard at the bar.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of a very different opinion from the Right Hon. Gentleman. He thought the counsel had sufficient time to prepare themselves on the general topics of the bill. His intention had been timely announced. And he was at a loss to conceive what new matter it seemed the Gentlemen employed found this case involved, which required so much deliberation. He was of opinion, however, from the lateness of the session, and other circumstances, that any delay in the matter was becoming exceedingly improper. He thought in this manner with the greater confidence, that the counsel might be heard and witnesses examined with great propriety on the reports of the Committee.

Mr Fox stated the fact as to the time the counsel had been in possession of the bill, and inferred the impracticability of their being sufficiently masters of the subject to do their clients justice, or furnish the House with any adequate information from their circumstance.

Lord Beauchamp took up the same argument, and urged the necessity of postponing the second reading of the bill with his usual correctness and ingenuity.

The Attorney General opposed the arguments of the Noble Lord, and rested the reasons which weighed with him in favour of the bill, on the lateness of the session, the orders or forms of proceeding, and the probability of the opposition making their attack with greater success in another stage of the business.

Mr Goutenay observed, though it might be deemed premature, he could not help reading a clause in the bill, which in his mind ought to set aside the whole. It referred, he said, to the corking of bottles, and proved by fair and just construction, that the excise officer might break every bottle in the custody of the wine-merchants, as he was allowed to decide on the nature of its contents in every other way than pulling the cork. This put him in mind of the Irish butler, who proposed putting in the cork first, and the liquor afterwards.

Mr Sheridan thought the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had no right to any argument from the lateness of the session, as he might have brought on the business sooner. But from the business before the House, he presumed the session would last at least till the middle of July, and in that case he thought there would be time enough to go through the bill in the usual way. He mentioned the many references it bore to former acts of parliament. These, he presumed, every member ought to know before he voted for the second reading of the bill. The same necessity which they felt in judging the counsel might be allowed to find in pleading the bill. He contended that the bill had not been long enough printed to be sufficiently understood by counsel; and he hoped the House would not require more from these Gentlemen than they could possibly accomplish. He was therefore against the second reading of the bill at present.

Mr Dundas ridiculed the difficulties which it was alleged counsel were under in conceiving this bill, so as to make a general speech on the evil tendency of the excise laws. This topic, he said, was very obvious. The bill had at least been eight or ten hours published, and he doubted not in the hands of all concerned. And he thought it was not doing any great credit to the abilities of the counsel employed to state an objection on that ground. But this was not all—he had a letter in his hand, which shewed that notice of this business was given so very early as that it was known in Scotland by the 16th of May. And he read a letter of that date from several Gentlemen in Glasgow, approving the principle

of the measure: so that as it was known at such a distance by such a time, it must also have been known in the metropolis soon enough to have instructed counsel by this time.

Mr Fox apprized the Hon. Gentleman, that the counsel employed by the wine-merchants ought at least to be allowed to judge for themselves. This consideration was the more necessary to be urged, that he did not think the Hon. Gentleman was by any means a competent judge of the case. He might know very well what was a fine speech, and how to make one; There was, however, a good deal of difference between making a speech with a view to the information of the House, and the purposes of a party against a determined majority, in the confidence of being supported by each other. The Hon. Gentleman had so carefully avoided all opposition to Government, that he was not, as he apprehended, sufficiently aware of the difference. He always rose in the confidence of applause, and seldom had any thing to fear from the obstinacy of a dead vote, which to those that speak on his side of the House, was often the most irrefragable argument they had to encounter: nor did the Hon. Gentleman reason more conclusively in stating, that because the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer's excise scheme was known in Scotland, it was also known in London. How did that reason apply in other cases? The late dissolution of Parliament was long known in Scotland before it was known in England. The fate of his India bill had also transpired in Edinburgh prior to its taking place in the House of Lords. From these instances, he trusted the House would not conclude the facts established, that notice had been made here thus early, merely because the people North of the Tweed happened to have been so soon in the secret. In his opinion the nature of the business ought to satisfy the House that the trade and their counsel required much more time than the present proceeding seemed to intimate; for certainly something more was expected from counsel than a mere declamation on the general nature, tendency, and operations of the excise laws. It would be expected of them to show how these laws would operate as applied to the wine business; how far their effects, considered in conjunction with the inconvenience they would occasion, and the expenses they would incur, would augment the revenue; and whether that augmentation, whatever it might be, was sufficient for which to risk the odium of such an unpopular measure. They would have witnesses to call to the several points they might think proper to discuss; and without going into the business thus minutely, they could not in his opinion do justice to their clients.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that he had himself given the notice which had been alluded to before the Easter holidays, and stated the progress of the business from its commencement to the present stage of it.

Mr Alderman Newnham thought the common convictions of mankind were insulted by the little attention which the majority of the House paid to the situation of people in trade, whenever it was deemed necessary to advantage the revenue at their expense. The present, however, he could assure the Minister, would not be that productive scheme he imagined. It would in fact distress the fair trader, and encourage those manufacturers, which it was intended to destroy. He was astonished at the feelings of the public. Nothing could ever be proposed in that House of more general interest and concern; and he was sorry to find men in general regarded it with such indifference.

Mr Hussey was not against the measure, provided it could be rendered as productive as was held out. But in order to obtain that object, every source of information should be laid open, and sufficient time allowed for the trade; that they might bring before the House as good a case as possible. The House and the public would then be in full possession of the subject. He did not think it so very unpopular, at least in the country. The strength of the opposition to it was in the metropolis. By taking them short in this manner clamours might be excited. And he trusted the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take every conciliating mode of giving effect to the measure in his power. It was on this principle, and with this view, that he should vote against the second reading of the bill at present.

Mr Gascoigne had written to his constituents, from whom he had yet received no reply. And he should vote for the second reading of the bill, reserving to himself the privilege of acting by their direction in the subsequent stages of it.

Mr Martin said a few words, but was so little attended to by the House, that it was impossible to hear in the gallery for which side of the question he gave his opinion. He gave Mr Sheridan credit for his knowledge how long the session would last, as he conceived that circumstance to depend a good deal on him and his friends.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer endeavoured to satisfy the House that no inconvenience could arise from the second reading, and made a feint to something like a compromise.

Mr Fox was earnest for hearing the Counsel on this stage of the proceeding. He offered for himself at least, on this condition, that his opposition should be confined to one stage, but he could answer only for himself.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Hussey, Mr Sheridan, Mr Fox, and others, were several times up.

The question was put for the second reading of the bill, and the numbers were

Ayes, — 110

Noes, — 36

The bill was then read a second time, and committed for Tuesday.

DEALS AND BATTENS.

A short conversation took place between Mr Thornton, Mr Fox, and Mr Rose, on the subject of the bill for regulating the duties on deals and battens, and it was agreed that the duty should commence on the 12th of June.

ST EUSTATIUS BILL.

The bill for transferring the money arising from

the capture of St Eustatius from the prize-agent, into the hands of certain Commissioners, for the behoof of the captors, was, upon the motion of Lord Beauchamp, postponed till Wednesday next, when counsel are to be heard against the bill.

MR HASTINGS.

Major Scott said, that as all the proceedings in the case of Mr Hastings could not be printed sooner than Monday, he would move that the order of the day for Tuesday be discharged, in order to appoint Thursday, for the consideration of the charges against Mr Hastings.—Agreed to.

Mr Francis then rose, and called the attention of the House to a circumstance which struck him in a very extraordinary light; it was relative to the correspondence which had been moved for yesterday between Mr Hastings and Mr Middleton, while resident at Oude. He had that morning received a note from Mr Middleton, informing him that the whole of that correspondence had been taken out of his hands by Mr Hastings some time ago, and that he had not now a single paper or document relative to it. There was something so extremely mysterious in this, that he had thought it his duty to submit it to the consideration of the House.

Major Scott got up to explain the reason of the correspondence being taken out of Mr Middleton's hands, which he said was by an express order of the Council, and that not only all his public papers, but every private letter in which there was any thing relative to public business, had been delivered up by the same authority. In order to shew that there was nothing that could reflect on the character or conduct of Mr Hastings, copies of them had actually been transmitted by Mr Hastings himself to a noble Lord then at the head of his Majesty's Councils, who so far from disapproving of it, did in that House, at three different times, move that Mr Hastings be continued in the government of Bengal.

Mr Fox asserted, that no order of the Directors of the East India Company, for the delivering up of these papers, had been sent out till the year 1777. If Mr Middleton had delivered their up to Mr Hastings, he had done wrong; and admitting that he had sent copies of them to the noble Lord, who was then Minister, how was he to know whether he had sent them all?

Mr Burke in severe terms reprobated the manner in which the letters had been obtained by Mr Hastings; it was in direct contradiction to the orders of the Company; it had a very suspicious appearance; and he hoped the House would never give their sanction to such proceeding. It struck him, that the best way to come at this correspondence would be to order Mr Middleton to produce it. He then moved a question to the following purport: "That Nathaniel Middleton, Esq; do on Tuesday next attend this House with his correspondence with Warren Hastings, Esq; and such other papers and documents as may have passed between them from January 1774, to January 1775, together with his diary or minute book during that period."

Major Scott argued, that there was no necessity for the motion, because it could give no information to the Hon. Gentleman which he did not know, or might have known, long ago; he hoped, however, if he should not carry his motion, that the Hon. Gentleman would not, under that pretext, postpone the business of Thursday next to a future day.

The Master of the Rolls considered the motion in a very serious light; it was calculated to torment, and give great uneasiness to an individual, without answering any good purpose; for if the correspondence were produced, it could not be brought in evidence on an impeachment. It struck him as being oppressive in the extreme to rake the repositories of any person, with a view of obtaining papers of this nature. If such a principle was established, it might, as in the case of Algernon Sidney, when he was persecuted, affect life. He argued, that it was contrary to the first principles of law to compel the production of the correspondence in question; and he was astonished how any man could be so destitute of public virtue, and the feelings of humanity, as to propose it. He would recommend to the Hon. Gentleman to move for the introduction of the rack; for his motion was a species of torture, which he held in equal abhorrence.

Mr Francis ridiculed the pompous terms in which the learned gentleman had expressed his dissent to the motion. He begged him to recollect, that his Hon. friend was not the only one who had been cruel enough to make this motion, for it was originally made by twenty-four Directors of the East India Company. It was absurd to say that the production of official papers was to be considered in the same light as the ransacking the cabinet of a private individual; he could not help considering the difficulties which had been thrown in the way as not a little suspicious of improper influence in this business.

Mr Pitt defended the doctrines laid down by the Master of the Rolls. Every principle, he said, both of law and justice, concurred in declaring, that private papers could not be brought forward, and were more particularly sacred in the hands of a third person; and that no violence was less defensible than that which tore away the distinctions between private confidence and official communication.

Mr Fox said, that such a distinction between private and public papers could not be observed, nor consequently adduced in argument. If it were, it must rest on the discretion of the person charged, who of course would consult his own safety, by naming as private these papers which contained matter of crimination against himself. If the doctrine were to be allowed, no person could be criminated; and whilst we were speaking at one time of increased power and proportioned responsibility in the Government-General, we should, by the precedent now laid down, enlarge the power, but divest the Governor of India of all responsibility. For if guilty of any charge alleged, he had only to say, that the correspondence on that occasion was private, and there all enquiry must cease. But why, it remained to be asked, should such private correspondence be shielded from enquiry, when it was well known, that all the mischiefs, all the crimes, and all the misdeeds

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of the judicature of India, had lurked in pri-
vate, and had escaped from punishment only by the
felicity of the correspondence in which it was dicta-
ted.
Mr Burke said, that he could not account for the
doctrines laid down by the learned gentleman, (the
Master of the Rolls) except by supposing, that in
great situations he had dispensed a purer and more
moderate sort of law; but in the present scene he
was of opinion, that a secondary sort of law may suf-
fice. In this conduct, the learned gentleman re-
minded him of a Right Reverend Prelate, who com-
missioned his wine-merchant to provide him with a
quantity of port for the use of the inferior clergy.
Such was the law-wine which the learned gentle-
man had now produced; for he could not think that,
on any other occasion, it would have been denied
that public and responsible men were bound to
produce every official paper, which was necessary to
explain their conduct to their superiors.
At length Mr Pitt terminated a long conversation
on this motion, by moving that Mr Middleton at-
tend the Committee, and bring with him such papers
as formed a part of his correspondence, and the im-
port of which was of public concern.
Mr Burke withdrew his motion, and Mr Pitt's
was agreed to without a division.
Adjourned to Tuesday.

LONDON, May 27.
Yesterday the thanks of the House of Commons
were given to the Speaker, for his excellent speech
in delivering the national debt bill to the King;
which, in consequence of the requisition of the
House, is to be printed.
The following are said to be the six additional
Knights of the Garter who are to be created in a
few days:

The Prince of Hesse-Cassel,
The Duke of Beaufort,
The Duke of Chandos,
Marquis of Buckingham,
Marquis of Caermarthen,
The Earl of Salisbury.

It is said, with some degree of probability, that
Lord Thurlow resigns, and that Earl Camden will
again resume the seals.

We have the pleasure to announce, that Lord
Thurlow is so well recovered, that he yesterday af-
ternoon took the air in his coach from his seat in
Surrey over Blackfriar-bridge, proceeded up the
Highgate road, and returned about eight o'clock.

On Monday last Mr Adams, the American Mi-
nister Plenipotentiary, had a conference with Lord
Howe at his house in the Admiralty-Office, White-
hall, to lay before him in an official manner, as head
of the Marine department, some complaints touch-
ing the seizures of some American ships which have
been carried into English harbours in the West-
Indies. The manifestoes of the master of the ves-
sels seized were accompanied with representations
from Congress, who have desired an enquiry. After
visiting Lord Howe, the Ambassador waited upon
Mr Pitt and the two Secretaries of State in an of-
ficial manner.

The packet with Lord Cornwallis on board for
India, was spoke with to the W. of Scilly, steering
for Madeira the 13th instant, by the Andromeda,
Captain Sinclair, arrived at Plymouth from Tene-
riffe, all well.

Yesterday some dispatches were received from
Bangal, which were brought over in a Danish East-
Indiaman, arrived off Falmouth. They advise that
upwards of ten of the East India Company's ships
had sailed for St Helena before the Dane came a-
way, but were not arrived; and that every thing
was quiet.

The East-India Company have been very success-
ful this season, as most of their ships arrived from
China have not been above fifteen months from Eng-
land.

The East-India Company expect thirty fail of
ships this season, including those already arrived.

EDINBURGH.

His Majesty has been pleased to order a patent to
be made out, creating the Right Hon. James Hun-
ter-Blair, Lord Provost of this City, a Baronet of
Great Britain.

On Monday the 29th May inst. died at Balfour,
Mrs Anne Elliot, widow of Captain Charles Con-
gdon.

Died at Jeanfield, on Saturday the 27th instant,
Miss Elizabeth Douglas, youngest daughter of the
late Lewis Douglas, Esq; of Garvauld. Her friends
and relations will please accept of this intimation
of her death.

Died at Cavers, the 30th instant, Captain John
Douglas of Cavers.

The Eliza, Captain Samson, from Leith, arrived
safe at London on 25th current, after a fine passage
of five days.

The mother of the child which was exposed near
Newhaven, within the flood mark, as mentioned in
our last, was this day committed to the Tolbooth,
after having undergone an examination before the
Magistrates. Her name is Anne Clark. She was
lately servant to a gentleman in this city. She was
delivered of her child in Aberdeen in the month
of January 1784, and came here from that place the
Monday before the last Leith Races. In her de-
claration she says, that being altogether unable any
longer to pay the child's board, which was twenty
shillings per quarter, she took it from the woman
who had it in keeping on Wednesday last, to see and
get it carried home to her father and sister, who re-
side in Rosshire, by a skipper and his wife, who were
to sail from Leith for the neighbourhood in which
her father and sister live; but they having refused to
take the child without a sum of money which she
had not to give, she took the resolution of exposing
it. She declares that she did not think the place
where she laid down the child was within the flood
mark, and denies she tied it to a stone; but, on the
contrary, that she concealed herself behind a wall
till the faw is taken up, which was within less than
a quarter of an hour after she so exposed it, and

that she was determined not to leave the place till
she saw it done.

Saturday and Monday, the collector of the public
taxes, by order of the Magistrates of this city, pro-
ceeded to point the houses of some of the members
of the College of Justice, for payment of the poor's
rate. This measure is taken with a view to bring
the matter to trial before the Court of Session.

Tuesday morning last, a duel was fought with pi-
stols in the High Green, Glasgow, between two
gentlemen of that city, when both were wounded,
the one in the thigh, and the other in the ankle.
For the sake of privacy, it seems, they had no se-
conds.

On Wednesday night last, the Rothsay king's boat
was overfit in a gale of wind, and 61 men perished.
Mr Ritchie the supervisor being on board, his hat
came to the shore next day with his name in it; and
pieces of the boat. The following were also passen-
gers: Thomas Mackinlay, Archibald Main, Samuel
Munn, — Kirkwood, — Black, and James
Muir.

Yesterday se'ennight, there was a meeting of the
Highland Society at London, for the encouragement
of the fisheries in the Highlands, &c. 3000l. were
immediately subscribed by eleven gentlemen present,
for this particular purpose, and a much larger sum
will be soon subscribed. The Earl of Breadalbane
informed the meeting, that 500 persons had agreed
to emigrate from the estates of Mr Macdonald, of
Glengary; that they had subscribed money, purcha-
sed ships, &c. to carry their design into effect. The
noblemen and gentlemen agreed to co-operate with
Government to frustrate their design; and to re-
commend to the principal noblemen and gentlemen
in the Highlands to endeavour to prevent emigra-
tion, by improving the fisheries, agriculture, and ma-
nufactures, and particularly to enter into a subscrip-
tion for that purpose.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN your last paper I saw a publication addressed to
me, signed by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. My
respect for the public only induces me to make
some remarks in answer to it, as I do not consider
his Lordship, after his conduct towards me, as en-
titled to any explanation.

Upon the return of the Lord Provost from Lon-
don, many misrepresentations of what had passed at
the meetings there relative to the South Bridge,
were publicly reported in this city, whether proceed-
ing from his Lordship or not, I leave it to his own
conscience. As these reports were exceedingly in-
jurious to my relations, the Messrs. Adams, their
friends here determined to publish a just statement
of the facts. This statement, I myself carried to the
newspapers, under the title of "Authentic Intelli-
gence respecting the South Bridge." I left my
name with the printers, declared myself responsible
for its truth and authenticity, and I avowed myself
the author of it to all my acquaintance.

In the next paper there appeared an answer to the
Authentic Intelligence, containing a defence of the
conduct of the Trustees, in moderate and decent
language; and though this paper was signed by no-
body, yet I never doubted from what quarter it
came, no more than the Lord Provost (had he re-
flected for a moment) should have doubted who was
the author of the Authentic Intelligence. For this
reason, though that paper does not give a fair state-
ment of the facts, I never dreamed of attacking the
private characters of those whom I considered as the
known authors.

On Wednesday the 24th, four days after I had
published and avowed the Authentic Intelligence,
and after I was known as the author to almost every
one who interrelated themselves on the subject, my
Lord Provost sent an outrageous attack against the
to the press, under the anonymous signature of
Truth.

I went the same evening to the Printer, and de-
manded the author's name, when I learned that it
came from the Town Clerk's Office. As a letter
to Sir William Forbes was quoted in the publica-
tion, and I could not imagine how Sir William had
given it to the Town Council, I immediately wait-
ed upon him. He told me he had officially given it
to the Trustees for the South Bridge, and knew
nothing at all about the publication of it. I then wait-
ed upon the Lord Provost, who, to my surprise (a),
acknowledged himself to be the author; and I
confess it gave me equal surprise, when he declared,
that he did not know from what quarter the Au-
thentic Intelligence came.

I then told his Lordship, that I had all along a-
vowed myself the author of that paper, and that I
thought it necessary to my honour, that his Lord-
ship should make some apology to me for the harsh-
ness of his expressions. His Lordship then insinua-
ted, that a slander was a slander, whoever was the
author. — I then begged of him to consider of this
business, urged some arguments to induce him to
compliance with my request, told him that I would
not call for a decisive answer till next day, and then
wished him good-night.

The next day I had the honour of a conference
with his Lordship in the Exchange Coffeehouse,
when I explained myself further on the subject; —
professed that I would not make any demand incon-
sistent with his Lordship's honour to gratify, and that
I seriously wished for an accommodation. His
Lordship then informed me, that he wished for ac-
commodation as much as myself did me the hon-
our to express a good opinion of me — begged I
would allow him to consult Sir William Forbes on
the affair — told me he would make such a declara-
tion as he thought would repair the injury my cha-
racter as a Gentleman had received, but begged
leave to submit the wording of it to Sir William,
and any friend I should name. — I then told him
I should leave him to draw the form of it himself,
and I then offered publicly to correct any mistakes.

(a) From his Lordship's manner of expressing himself
in the beginning of his letter, many may conclude, that he
had extorted an acknowledgment from me, that I was the author
of the Authentic Intelligence. The public therefore, will
excuse this detail.

in the *Authentic Intelligence* his Lordship should
point out to me.

What has since happened betwixt us, was in the
presence of most respectable witnesses, who have
drawn out a narrative; from which I do affirm
it appears, that his Lordship has behaved in a man-
ner so highly injurious to me, as to leave me no o-
ther resource, than to retort upon him, with the ut-
most truth and justice, the charge of a gross and
slandrous falsehood, which he had falsely thrown
upon me.

In proof of my assertion; and in answer to his
Lordship's letter, I shall now proceed to make some
remarks upon that publication. His Lordship's ac-
cusations against me are two, 1st, The demanding
from his Lordship personally an explanation of the
scurrility to which he had descended in the newspa-
pers; and, 2^d, The making certain false aver-
ments, with regard to the proceedings of the Trus-
tees for the South Bridge, and his Lordship's con-
duct in London.

His Lordship insists that his character was *anony-
mously* attacked in the *Authentic Intelligence*, as the
only person at the meeting at London that did not
wish to promote the welfare of the city, of which
his Lordship is chief magistrate, and that he has a
title to treat such injurious paragraphs with all man-
ner of freedom. I wish his Lordship had explained
himself more fully. Was the letter signed *Truth*
anonymous? Let any man reflect a moment and say,
whether the publication signed "Truth," or that
titled *Authentic Intelligence*, indicated the greatest
degree of responsibility on the author, or possessed
the appearance and character of an anonymous
paper?

I understand that no paper is strictly anonymous
where the printer is at liberty to give up the author's
name. None of the common occurrences of news
are reckoned anonymous, unless the printer refuses
upon demand to tell from whom they come. The
inconvenience which would arise from adding, at the
end of every article, the name of the informant, or
that, if required, his name would be given up, (as
the Lord Provost thinks should have been done by
me) has prevented such a practice; but the name is,
I believe, always given up when demanded, unless
the printer accepts of intelligence on his own re-
sponsibility; and, if any piece of false intelligence is
received, the common rectress is a declaration by the
printer, in a subsequent paper, that his information
was ill-founded.

Such I understand to be the rule with regard to
ordinary pieces of intelligence; but the *Authentic
Intelligence* bore a much higher degree of respon-
sibility than common. It was titled "Authentic,"
which implied that it came from good authority. It
is, therefore, trifling to say, that it was anonymous,
(which implies a much less degree of responsibility
than common, if any at all) merely because my name
was not adhibited. I did not chuse to obtrude my
name upon the public for no purpose, as I never
dreamt that the *Authentic Intelligence* was to be
contradicted. I did not direct the printer to publish
that my name would be given up, if required, be-
cause I thought that the Provost and the Trustees
would demand it, if any thing gave them offence.
Accordingly I simply directed the printer to tell my
name, if required; and I have since learned, that
Messrs. John Grieve and James Brown sent to de-
mand it.

But, let my paper be anonymous or not, does the
Lord Provost think he has a title to abuse any man,
merely because he does not know his name? Or,
that such a man has not a right, upon being disco-
vered, to require that his Lordship shall not persist
in his calumnies? Will his Lordship revile one
personally a stranger to him, and afterwards think
it a sufficient apology to tell him, "Sir, I did not
know who you were. If I had, I would not
have abused you. But I will never acknowledge
that you have not deserved that abuse."

I hope I have said enough to convince the public,
that, supposing I was innocent of any injury to his
Lordship previous to his Lordship's scandalous as-
sault upon me, I was not to blame in my personal
application to him for redress, even though his
Lordship be so considerably my senior, is the Chief
Magistrate of the city, has a family, and has by
much, I confess, the advantage of me, in point of
fortune and interest. But, should I be so unfortu-
nate as to incur the public blame in this affair, I
shall meet it with a regret unembittered by the con-
sciousness of having deserved it, but, on the contra-
ry, counterbalanced by the consolation of having
acted by the advice of many of my friends, and of
being flattered with the approbation of the rest.

His Lordship says, "That he still observes a
continuation of anonymous injurious paragraphs un-
der the title of *Authentic Intelligence*;" — that the
anonymous intelligence exhibits him as the only per-
son at the meeting at London that did not wish to
promote the welfare of the city; — and that I have
hitherto declined to mention any authorities.

In answer to the first of these positions, I refer
the public to the newspapers, by which they will
see it is unfounded. To the second, I refer them to
the *Authentic Intelligence* itself, which does not
sland his Lordships *wisdom*, but his declared opinions,
or his conviction. To the third I answer, that I
have (b) uniformly professed myself willing to produce
my authorities; but, as they consist of a variety of
papers, interperfed with very private confidential
matter, it required time to select and bring them
forward. It likewise appeared to me, that when a
gentleman is accused of a gross and slanderous fal-
shood, some apology for the affront ought to precede
his laying before the person who insults him an ex-
planation of his motives and authorities. But even
this I waived. For, I laid before his Lordship such

(b) This expression may be misunderstood. I always said I
would produce my authorities, till twelve o'clock on Satur-
day, when I received a message from the Provost, contain-
ing such a requisition; but it was then too late. It was ne-
cessary to vindicate myself, either in the Provost's words or
my own, in the papers then printing; and I had that in-
stant to attend a cause in the General Assembly, to which I
had not been able to give the least degree of attention, from
the continual occupation in which the affair with the Provost
had involved me. This circumstance I had informed him of.

an explanation of the *Authentic Intelligence*, com-
pared with Mr William Adam's letter, it ought to
have convinced him that I did not mean a wilful mis-
representation, independent of his Lordship's con-
sciousness that it was not a misrepresentation.

I shall now, Sir, take notice of three assertions in
the *Authentic Intelligence* which the Provost has re-
futed. The two first he mentioned to me formerly,
and I declared myself ready, upon consideration, to
retract them, if I was convinced they were untrue.
As this paper has drawn out to an immoderate
length, I shall not at present trouble the public with
these two, but shall do it in some following paper.
In the mean time, I entreat that the public may not
be pre-occupied by the misrepresentations which have
been made concerning them.

The third assertion which has given rise to so
much heat from his Lordship, and is the chief point
under consideration, is, "That all the Gentlemen pre-
sent (viz. at the meeting at London) declared their
conviction, except the Lord Provost alone, of the
advantages of the alterations they (Messrs. Adam)
proposed."

I was not, Sir, at the Lord Provost with great
truth observed, present at that meeting; and only de-
rived my information from others, for whom I endeav-
our to act the part of a friend. In order to shew
the public that I have not misinterpreted their infor-
mation (c) I beg leave to quote a passage in a letter
from my relation, Mr William Adam, received after
his Lordship's final refusal of any terms had pre-
cluded accommodation. It is as follows: "Yester-
day's post brought us both your letters of the
19th and 20th together; the last including the pa-
ragraph from the *Mercury* (d) stating the substance
of all the transactions relative to the South Bridge,
which we think extremely well, and concisely
stated; and, I dare say, will have the effect of o-
pening eyes in this business, and must put
a stop to the Provost's misrepresentations (e)."

To employ more argument to convince the public
of my own innocence in this affair, would be alto-
gether unnecessary. But I cannot allow that any
blame rests with the Messrs. Adam, or indeed any
where but with the Provost himself.

His Lordship tells his vindication upon a capi-
tous explanation of a mangled sentence of Mr Wil-
liam Adam's letter (f); as any person who chuses to
read the whole of it will be satisfied. But, ought
not his Lordship, if the fact charged against him
really were false, to appeal rather to his own conduct
itself? His reason for taking this mode of defend-
ing himself must be obvious, when the public are ac-
quainted, that his conduct has been an uniform and
passionate opposition to the improved plan of Messrs.
Adams.

I beg your indulgence for a little longer, Sir, while
I offer you my reasons for having made the above
assertion; and while I endeavour to show you why,
in doing justice to the Lord Provost, as well as pre-
ferring a strict regard to my information, I could
not have said otherwise. It was a duty I owed to
my friends, and, I humbly think, no disservice to
the public, to publish the reception that Messrs. A-
dams proposed improvements, had met with at Lon-
don. It was impossible I could have said, that the
Lord Provost had approved in the manner the other
Gentlemen did, of the plan, while his conduct and
sentiments, so far as I have been informed, were so
very opposite to that of theirs.

The Lord Provost may very probably have pre-
ferred Mr Adam's elegant plan, to that of the work
which is now erecting; but he refused taking any
step in concurring with the meeting, who thought
it ought to be carried into execution. The Lord
Provost may have admitted, that a wide street for
such a great thoroughfare, was preferable to a nar-
row one; but he could not be brought to acquiesce
in the means proposed by Mr Adam for obtaining
that desirable end. The Lord Provost may have
admitted, that a street upon the level was both a
more beautiful object, and a better road than one
which was inclined; but (g) he opposed the water
pipes and common sewers, which were necessary in
the execution of that plan. The Lord Provost may
have admitted, that a space of 40 feet within walls was
more capacious for shops, and more commodious for
houses; but I ask him, whether he did not deny,
that these spaces would bring more money to the
adventure than those of 15? Whether the Lord
Provost truly prefers Mr Adam's straight and direct
street to his own crooked one, I know not, and I
leave it to himself to declare; but to judge from the
orders he sent privately to Edinburgh, to per-
sist with all dispatch upon the old plan, after he had
agreed the Messrs. Adams should come down to make
a proper estimate, and while the merits of the im-
provement were in agitation; his Lordship's opinions
on the subject were not then very steadily fixed in
his mind.

I affirm that it is a great advantage to every pub-
lic undertaking, that the expence is moderate, and
within the limits of the fund appointed for it.

The Lord Provost gave his opinion, that the Messrs.
Adams alterations did not possess this advantage.

The rest of the Gentlemen present thought other-
wise (h). Mr Dempster offered to be a Trustee
under the risk; Mr Putney agreed to be one; and
Mr Dundas said, he would answer for the Duke of
Buccleugh.

Is this conduct of the Lord Provost like being

(c) The letter in which his Lordship's behaviour at the
meeting in London, after Messrs. Adam's return is describe-
d is improper for publication; but I am ready to show it to
any Gentleman. It would be unfair to extract particular
passages out of it, without publishing the whole.

(d) This was the *Authentic Intelligence*.

(e) I am ready to show this letter to any Gentleman who
pleases to look at it.

(f) I am ready to show any Gentleman a copy of this let-
ter.

(g) The Lord Provost is desired to say, if he has not re-
solutely declared, since his return to this city, that all the
architects in the universe shall not convince him, that the
common sewers would not become a nuisance; and if he does
not decidedly prefer the mode of allowing the filth to flow
in the kennels. I refer his Lordship, in particular, to
Messrs. Braidwood, Burns, Young, Reid, and Salisbury.

(h) I am ready to show my authority for these facts to any
Gentleman.



convinced of the advantages of the alterations proposed by Messrs. Adams, or not?

Let me now ask his Lordship some questions in my turn. One concerns myself, the others the public.

Did not his Lordship tell Lieutenant Douglas, on Friday last, that his only objection to make an apology in the terms of a scroll that gentleman carried him from me, was, that he could not in honour come to any agreement, but with the concurrence of Sir William Forbes? and did he not afterwards, in the presence of Sir William, refuse to make that apology, and offer another that was inadmissible?

Did not his Lordship write to Sir Adam Ferguson, that every person he had conferred with here was against the alterations? And how does this agree with his Lordship's conversation with Messrs. Young, Braidwood, Reid, Salisbury, and Burns, and with the vote of thanks to Messrs. Adam by the Corporation of Mary's Chapel, the class of men in this city who are the most competent judges of the subject? And how does this agree with the opinion of the public in general? I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CLERK.

Speedily will be Published, SOME REMARKS

ON THE
Improvements on the South Bridge,

Proposed by Messrs. Adams.
BY JOHN CLERK, ESQ. ADVOCATE.
Authenticated by Original Papers.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 14. James and David of and from Dundee, Patullo, for Riga, in ballast.

Belmont Cattle of and from Perth, Stobie, for Dantzick, in ballast.

Industry of and from Leith, Findlay, for St Petersburg, in ditto.

Effort of Aberdeen, Coats, from London, for Memel, in ditto.

Nancy of and from Dundee, Lancesman, for Riga, in ballast.

Diligence of Borrowlounness, Lawton, from Amsterdam, for Dantzick, in ditto.

Earl of Northesk of Arbroath, Johnston, from London, for Riga, in ditto.

Betty and Brothers of and from Leith, Wishart, for St Petersburg, with goods, &c.

Hope of and from Dundee, Patrick, for Riga, in ballast.

Unity of and from ditto, Boyack, for ditto, in ditto.

Dolphin of and from ditto, Black, for Memel, in ditto.

Peggy and Betty of and from Carron, Gray, for Copenhagen, with coals.

Justice of and from Borrowlounness, Berry, for St Petersburg, in ditto.

Ann of Montrose, Brown, from Mulda, for Copenhagen, with kelp.

Nelly of and from Dundee, Thornton, for Riga, ballast.

Sisters of Glasgow, Jamieson, from Rotterdam, for St Petersburg, in ditto.

John and Thomas of and from Kincardine, Hough, for Copenhagen, with coals.

Jane of Dunbar, Haffie, from Genoa, for St Petersburg, with fruit.

Aurora of and from Leith, Gavin, for ditto, in ballast.

Phoebe of Aberdeen, Bonner, from London, for Memel, in ditto.

Janet of and from Aberdeen, Byres, for ditto, in ballast.

Jean and Janet of and from Alloa, Strang, for Copenhagen, with coals.

16. Dunbar Packet of and from Dunbar, Goodfinner, for St Petersburg, with fruit.

Helen of Dundee, Law, from Gottenburgh, for Riga, with herrings.

Janet of Ayr, Thomson, from Leith, for St Petersburg, in ballast.

Countess of Hopetoun of and from Limekilns, Main, for ditto, in ditto.

Elisavet, May 16. 1786.—Wind South.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK.

May 28. Jenny, Lamont, from Colryan, in ballast; Jean, Gillespie, from Esdaile, with slates.

SAILED, May 27. Lord Ankerly, Ross, for Quebec, with goods; Elizabeth, Blair, for Dublin, in ditto; Glasgow, Slater, for Kendale, in ditto; Bush Cutter, Toward mail.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

May 29. John, Robertson, from Alenmouth, with grain—30 Star, Denoon, from St David's, with coals; Margaret, Paterfon, from Portferry, with grain; Brothers, Wallace, from Esdaile, with slates—31. Jenny, Brown, from Glasgow, with goods; Countess of Kintore, Mills, from Aberdeen, in ballast; two sloops with coals.

SAILED, Charles, Norris, for Dantzick, with goods; Jean, Ferrier, for Glasgow, with ditto; Helen, Neilson, for Easterker, with grain—31. Mally, Lighton, for Montrose, with goods; Peggy, Low, for Sealock.

GRANGEMOUTH SHIPPING.

SAILED, May 25. Leith, Clouston, from Amsterdam, with guns; Earl of Calfis, Kennedy, for Alloa and Dundee, with sundries; Glasgow Packet, Hanton, for Borrowlounness and Dundee, with ditto; Mary, Marshall, for Alloa, with malt.

By the Honourable the Magistrates of the
City of Edinburgh.

WHEREAS, for some years past, it has been the practice of Boys and others, to PULL or CUT TREES, particularly on the days previous to his Majesty's Birth-Day, which is not only a crime severely punishable by law, but greatly and justly complained of by the parties injured. This is to give notice, That every Person found in possession of Young Planting, Trees, or Branches of Trees, within this city, Leith, or other liberties of Edinburgh, will be apprehended and imprisoned to stand trial: And that, on occasion of his Majesty's Birth Day, or other public rejoicings, all Boys and others found carrying or putting up, or having in possession such Planting, will be committed to the City Guard, and dealt with in an exemplary manner.

Given at Edinburgh, this 30th day of May 1786.

JAS. DICKSON Bailie.

Sale of Horses, Instruments of Husbandry, some Stacks of Barley, Oats, and Pease, &c. at Cranston-Mill and Forl.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Cranston-Mill, in the parish of Canston, four miles south from Dalkeith, on Tuesday the 6th day of June 1786.

The whole Horses which belonged to Alexander Reid diffiller at Ford, consisting of twenty-three Work Horses, two Saddle, and two young ones; a variety of Caris, Harnesses, Ploughs, and other Implements of Husbandry; some Stacks of Barley, Oats, and Pease, two Stacks of Straw, and three Swine, and some Pigs.

Also, to be sold at Ford, a parcel of Hay, a Ground Steelyard, some Smiths Tools, a considerable quantity of Barley, and a variety of other articles.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock.

SALE OF A SHOP.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

A SHOP on the north side of the Lawn Market, nearly opposite to Turk's Close, as presently occupied by John Guiland tea and spirit dealer.

The title-deeds and articles of sale will be shown by James Bremner writer in Edinburgh; to whom any person intending to purchase by private bargain may apply.

Houses & Ground to be Feued, in Leith.

TO be FEUED by public roup, at Mr Gibb's Assembly Rooms, Leith, on Tuesday the 20th June 1786, between the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon.

That large Land of HOUSES lying in the Kirkgate, Leith, commonly known by the name of the Sugar House; together with a parcel of adjoining buildings, forming altogether a square, with a good lead pump on the one side. Likewise a back AREA, fit to accommodate a refectory of spirits, or valuable purposes; with access to the whole by a carriage entry from Coatfield lane, as well as the Kirkgate. The whole buildings, at a moderate expense, can be easily converted into two of the largest and best shops in Leith, with a fore and back parlour to each; or, if found advisable can be made into four good shops, and several dwelling houses, with large and convenient cellars, and accommodations, on a level and adjoining to the shops, backyards.

A plan of the whole may be seen, and other particulars earned of Anderson and Cundell, Leith, the proprietors.

Lands to be Sold,

In the Counties of Peebles and Dumfries.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 30th June 1786, at five afternoon.

The Lands of NETHER HORSBURGH and CABERSTON, lying in the parish of Innerleithen, and county of Peebles; and the lands of ELLIESLAND, lying in the parish of Dunfermline, and county of Dumfries. These lands consist of three exceeding good farms, all holding of the Crown, and each entitling to vote for a member to serve in Parliament. They are under leases to substantial tenants, and must rise very considerably in their rents; particularly the two first, which are let for large grasslands, and at low rents. The present rents are—For Nether Horsburgh, 140l. 8s. 3d. 4-12ths.—For Caberston, 166l.—And, for Elliesland, 50l.

The tenants will show the lands; and the title-deeds, articles of roup, &c. are to be seen in the hands of John Tait writer to the signet, Park-place, Edinburgh; to whom any person may apply, who wishes to purchase by private bargain.

Judicial Sale of Lands

In the Counties of Sutherland and Caithness.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th day of July 1786, either together or separately, as purchasers shall incline.

The Lands and Estates of SKIBO and LANGWELL, belonging to WILLIAM GRAY of Herbolat, late Provost Marshal of Jamaica.

RENT OF SKIBO.		STERLING.	
Money rent,		L. 282	10 3 3-12ths
294 eggs, at 1d.			
per dozen,	L. 0 2 0	6-12ths	
30 hens, at 3d. each,	0 7 6		
13 chickens, at 14d.			
each,	0 1 7 6-12ths		
2 stones tallow, at 8s.			
per stone,	0 16 0		
404 bolls 2 shilots and 3 lippies victual, at 10s. per boll,	202 5 5 7-12ths		
	203 12 7 7-12ths		

Amount of gross yearly rent, L. 486 3 0 10-12ths Deductions.

For tithes, to which the proprietor has no right, L. 85 14 0 6-12ths

Feu-duty payable to the family of Sutherland, 5 11 1 4-12ths

Schoolmaster's salary 3 11 9 4-12ths

94 16 11 2-12ths

Free rent of the stock, L. 391 6 1 8-12ths

The said free rent being valued by the Court at twenty-two years purchase, amounts to L. 8608 15 0 8-12ths

Deduction for tithes as above, L. 85 14 0 6-12ths

Out of which to be deducted stipend payable to ministers, 34 1 9 1-12th

Remains of free rent, 51 12 3 5-12ths

This free rent is valued at five years purchase, and amounts to 258 1 5 1-12th

Total price set upon the lands and tithes, L. 8866 16 5 9-12ths

Which will be the upset price of these lands, if sold separately.

RENT OF LANGWELL.

Money rent, L. 223 13 0 8-12ths

12 halsters at 3d. each, 0 3 0

1 wintering, 0 1 14-12ths

214 widders, at 5s. each, 5 7 6

40 lambs, at 2s. each, 4 0 0

116 hens, at 3d. each, 1 9 0

84 dozen eggs, at 1d. 10-12ths per dozen, 0 13 10

41 10-12ths feet peats, at 1s. 8d. per foot, 3 9 8 6-12ths

31 bolls 1 shilot 3 pecks and 2 lippies victual, at 10s. per boll, 15 14 8 3-12ths

Schoolmaster's salary, payable by the tenant, 0 0 4 6-12ths

Vicage payable by ditto, 1 3 7 4-12ths

Amount of gross yearly rent, L. 255 14 10 7-12ths

Deductions.

For tithes to which the proprietor has no right, L. 45 14 11 8-12ths

Feu-duty, 2 15 6 8-12ths

Schoolmaster's salary 0 11 11 2-12ths

49 2 5 6-12ths

Free rent of stock, L. 206 12 5 1-12th

The said free rent being valued by the Court at twenty-three years purchase, amounts to L. 4752 5 8 11-12ths

Deductions for tithes, as above, L. 45 14 11 8-12ths

Out of which to be deducted stipend payable to ministers, 13 3 11

Remains of free rent, L. 32 11 0 8-12ths

This free rent is valued at five years purchase, and amounts to 162 15 3 4-12ths

Total price set upon the lands and tithes of Langwell, L. 4915 1 0 3-12ths

Which will be the upset price of these lands, if sold separately.

But, if both estates are sold together, the upset-price of the whole will be L. 13,781 17 6

The estate of Skibo, as surveyed, contains 3946 acres 3 roods and 8 falls Scots measure, exclusive of three Highland sheallings, or grazings, of good pasture, and a considerable extent of moir or heath pasture, partly common, partly

exclusive property, which has not been surveyed, and stands valued in the cess-books at 948l. 17s. 8d. Scots. The greatest part of the lands is erected into one entire free barony, called the Barony of Skibo. And there is payable out of the lands holden of the Crown feu-duty to the amount of 47l. 19s. 8d. But as the proprietor has liberty to retain these feu-duties for repairing and preserving the Cattle of Skibo, there is no deduction made upon that account. The remainder of the estate, also the Ferry of Portmaculture, or Meikle Ferry, is held of the Earl of Sutherland, for payment of two merk Scots of feu-duty yearly. The lands in general lie in a warm convenient situation to the north of and contiguous to the Frith of Tain or Dornock, and are very improvable at a small expense. There is plenty of free-stone quarries in the lands, fit for building and making fences; and an inexhaustible quantity of sea-shells fit for manure, upon the shores adjacent to part of the lands.

There is a great deal of natural growing wood, consisting of birch, oak, and alder, which, for most part, would turn to good account, if inclosed and preserved. There are also a good deal of planted wood, consisting of Scots pines or fir, alh, oak, beech, elm, planes, roan or mountain alh, and some foreign fir, all in a thriving condition.

There is a good salmon-fishing adjacent to part of the lands, and a small river runs into a bay from the frith, near the mansion-house, in which there is plenty of sea and river trout; also salmon and flounders in the usual seasons. The estate abounds with almost all kinds of game.

The gardens and mains, or farm of Skibo, formerly occupied by the Bishops of Caithness and Sutherland, and where they had their country seats, consisting of 319 acres 1 rood and 1 fall, exclusive of the belts of planting and other wood plantations, are mostly of a very rich deep soil. The gardens are of remarkable good lands, lie in a very warm situation hanging to the south, and are well stored with fruit trees of the best kinds. The farm is all inclosed, and mostly subdivided in small inclosures, surrounded with belts of planting, hedges, and hedge-rows.

There is a convenient mansion-house on the estate, a large pigeon house, and proper office-houses. It lies about three miles from the town of Dornock, is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent from the Frith of Dornock, and commands a most agreeable prospect of that frith and country adjacent; and there is a bay or outlet from the frith, which contributes much to the pleasure of the situation and prospect.

The situation of the lands of Langwell is remarkably beautiful, romantic, and convenient. They extend above seven miles along the sea-coast from the Ord of Caithness westward, and reach many miles from the sea up the country, along the banks of the waters of Langwell and Berrydale, which run through straths of the same names, and fall in together at Berrydale, not many hundred yards from the sea. The straths are equally beautiful and commodious, having hills on all sides covered with wood, and the valleys affording arable and natural hay, and good grafs for milk cows. Beyond these there is a very extensive tract of muir-land and hill grounds, which yield excellent pasture for yield cattle, and which, though wide, are distinctly bounded. No estate can be better adapted for black cattle and sheep, as well on account of the shelter which the hills and woods afford, as the extent and quality of the pasture. The cattle feed on these grounds in all seasons of the year, without being hurt by the weather; whence they become so hardy, that no cattle from the Highlands of Scotland are more acceptable to drovers than those from this estate.

The mansion-house of Langwell is particularly well situated, at half a mile's distance from the sea, upon the declivity of a hill fronting the south, and almost surrounded by a bank ever green with wood. Nor is its situation more pleasing to the eye than it is commodious for living. From one hand there is a constant supply of almost all kinds of fish; and, on every quarter, the greatest plenty and variety of game, such as deer, roe, black cock, and all kinds of heath fowls.

There is a salmon-fishing on the water of Berrydale, which may be managed so as to yield a very considerable yearly revenue, being capable of improvement.

The woods presently upon the ground are mostly all of natural growth; but there is great room for planting, and stones in abundance for inclosing; and a little attention to the woods already upon the lands would make them of considerable benefit to the proprietor, as they are situated in a country where timber is very scarce. The whole lands (excepting the six-farthling land of Oldbace, holding of a subject-superior for payment of a small feu-duty) are holden blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprie or to vote at the election of a member of Parliament for the shire.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of session; and schemes of the rental and proven value to be had of John Russell, clerk to the signet, agent in the sale.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF REDCASTLE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the New Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday, the 26th of June next, at six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of REDCASTLE, lying in the parishes of Kilmarnock and Kilmuir Welter, and county of Ross. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-books of the county at 1491l. At a moderate conversion of the victual, they yield of yearly rent about 1200l. Sterling; and being very extensive, and fill in their natural state, they are capable of great improvement.—Their situation is uncommonly agreeable. They lie along the navigable Frith of Beaulie, which bounds them on the south for the space of about five miles. They are distant from the borough of Inverness only about two miles. The soil is of an exceeding good quality, dry and healthy; and owing to the fourth exposure, the crops are more early than in the most southerly parts of Scotland. The mansion-house is fit to accommodate a large family. The gardens are extensive, and yield fruit of all kinds in great plenty early, and of the best quality.—There is a considerable salmon fishing upon the estate, and white fish and shell fish of all kinds. The low country game upon it is plenty, and all sorts of Highland game within a few miles of it. There is some natural wood, and the plantations upon the estate are extensive, and in thriving condition.

Lieutenant John Mackenzie at Inverness will show the lands, and the rental, title-deeds, and articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of John Tait, writer to the signet, Shakespeare's Square, Edinburgh; and to whom any person may apply, who wishes to purchase by private bargain.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of Messrs. ARMOUR and HAMILTON merchants in Edinburgh, and of JOHN ARMOUR surviving partner of the said Company, as an individual.

THAT upon the application of the said Messrs. Armour and Hamilton, and of John Armour as an individual, with concurrence of Creditors to the extent required by the late act of parliament, the Lord Swinton, Ordinary, officiating on the bills sequestrated the whole estate, real and personal, of the said Messrs. Armour and Hamilton, and of the said John Armour as an individual, wherever situated; and appointed the Creditors of the said Messrs. Armour and Hamilton, and of the said John Armour, to meet in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 15th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to name an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estates, in terms of the statute.

There are therefore requiring the whole Creditors of the said Armour and Hamilton, and of John Armour, by themselves, or agents properly authorized, to attend the above meeting of Creditors, for the purpose foreaid, and to bring along with them their grounds and instructions of debt, with affidavits on the verity thereof, to be produced before the Commissioner who shall attend the Meeting, in order to qualify them to act and vote as the statute directs.

MEETING OF THE

Heritors of the Parish of Alyth.

THE SCHOOL of ALYTH having been longer vacant than is consistent with the interest of the inhabitants of the parish, the Minister thinks it his duty to request the whole Heritors of said parish, to meet personally or by proxies properly authorized, within the Church of Alyth, on Wednesday the 14th day of June, by 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of concerting the most speedy means for supplying the vacancy in the office of Schoolmaster, and taking under their consideration some material circumstances relative to that business, as well as other parochial concerns.

It may not be improper for such as chuse to offer themselves Candidates for the office of Schoolmaster, to attend the above meeting of Heritors, and to bring with them testimonials of their character, and sufficient recommendations of their industry.—The village of Alyth (as well as the parish and district around it) is populous, and a Schoolmaster settling there, who is well qualified, and will be assiduous in teaching the Latin and English Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, cannot fail of meeting with great encouragement.—An acquaintance with Church Music, will be an additional recommendation.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES BROWN, Merchant in Edinburgh.

THE Lord Hailes, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, did, on the 30th current, sequestrate the estate real and personal of the said James Brown, in terms of the late statute of the 23d of his present Majesty, entitled "an act for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious;" and appointed the creditors to meet on Friday the 2d June next, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, to name an interim factor on the said estate real and personal; of which notice is hereby given to all concerned.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS FORSTER, Merchant in Port-Glasgow.

THE said Thomas Forster, as trustee upon his own sequestrated real and personal estate, hereby gives notice to his Creditors, that he has made up a state of his effects which have been converted into money, and debts collected, with a state of the debts which have been proved and lodged with him against his estate, and a scheme of division for the first dividend among those of his Creditors who have so proved and lodged their claims; which states and scheme, together with a general state of his affairs brought down to this time, do lie open for the inspection of the Creditors or their agents in the trustee's hands, in terms of the late bankrupt statute; and the trustee requires the said Creditors to meet within the house of Peter Buchanan, vintner in Port-Glasgow, upon the 19th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving their said dividend, and to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management of the bankrupt's subjects.

The trustee also gives notice to all those who are indebted to the bankrupt estate, that unless payment be instantly made, he is under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them, without allowing further indulgence.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER GRAY Sadler in Falkirk.

THE Creditors of the said Alexander Gray having met within the house of William Deane vintner in Falkirk, for the purpose of chusing an interim factor upon the sequestrated real and personal estate of the said Alexander Gray, agreeable to appointment of Lord Swinton, Ordinary on the bills, they made choice of James Henderson, writer in Falkirk to be interim factor; and appointed a general meeting of the whole creditors, at the same place, upon Tuesday the 11th day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Trustee or Trustees upon the sequestrated estate foreaid, in terms of the statute.

The interim factor having applied to the sheriff of Stirling shire, he has appointed Thursday the first day of June next, and Thursday in each of the three succeeding weeks, within the sheriff-court House at Stirling, at ten o'clock forenoon each day, as the diets for examining the bankrupt; of which this intimation is given to all concerned.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES M'GEORGE, Merchant in Port-Glasgow.

THE said James M'George's real and personal estate having been sequestrated, in terms of the late statute, a meeting of his creditors was held in the house of Peter Buchanan, vintner in Port-Glasgow, on the 26th May current, when Alexander Watson, writer in Port-Glasgow, was chosen interim factor; and a general meeting of the creditors for chusing a trustee, appointed to be held within the house of the said Peter Buchanan, on the 30th June next, at twelve o'clock noon, when it is requested the creditors will attend. The factor having applied to the Sheriff of Renfrew, he has appointed Saturday next the 3d day of June next, the same day in each of the three following weeks, for the examination of the bankrupt and his family, and others acquainted with his business, within the Court-hall of the Tolbooth of Paisley, at twelve o'clock noon of each of the said days. The whole of the creditors are requested to be present at said examination, that they may have an opportunity of putting such questions as shall be judged of importance for rendering the discovery and surrender of the bankrupt's subjects more complete.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT PART of the Lands of Pilrig,

called REDBRAES, lying in the parish of St Cuthberts, and county of Edinburgh; with the House, Offices, Garden, and pleasure ground, belonging to and possessed by Sir Hew Crawford of Jordanhill, Bart.

The premises may be viewed on application to the said Sir Hew Crawford; and if sold, the purchase-money may lie, on proper security.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

The Lands and Estate of Cathlaw,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Upset Price further reduced.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 22d of June 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of CATHLAW, and others, lying within the parish of Torphichen and shire of Linlithgow.

The proven yearly rent of these

lands is L. 161 19 0

And deducting the feu and teind duties,

minister's stipend and schoolmaster's

salary, which amount to 2 6 10 4-12ths

There remains of free